

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KING'S UNIFORM SIGHTED.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, February 21.

Sir,—Mr Rutledge's "Explanation" is your last night's issue and it is to be hoped that the public will be able to judge for themselves as to the truth of the matter. The King's uniform is a British public, and especially that particular section whose noble profession is to safeguard the bulwarks of the Great British nation, and his duties that particular section of the King's uniform. The information that the King's uniform is a British public, and especially that particular section whose noble profession is to safeguard the bulwarks of the Great British nation, and his duties that particular section of the King's uniform. The information that the King's uniform is a British public, and especially that particular section whose noble profession is to safeguard the bulwarks of the Great British nation, and his duties that particular section of the King's uniform.

DISGUSTED.

[We have taken the liberty of "ironing down" some expressions that transgress the rules of civility.—Ed.]

THE PUNJON MINING CO. LIMITED.

The following report will be presented to the shareholders at the fifth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the office of the Company, No. 13, Despatch Area, on Tuesday, the 4th March:

In submitting to the Shareholders the Statement of Accounts and Report of the working of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1901, the Directors have to express their regret that the development of the mine has not been rapid; when the difficulties of prospecting over large areas of dense jungle, every yard of which has to be cleared, are considered, the work done must be regarded as satisfactory. In prospecting, it must be remembered that a great deal of trenching has to be done, many small shafts have to be sunk to uncertain depths, numerous dikes and tunnels started, and that work of this nature is slow, expensive, and frequently disappointing.

During the past year, specimens of exceptionally rich stone have been found in the Swah Valley and are now in the Company's Office. At the point where these specimens were found a tunnel was started in a westerly direction, in which some nice looking stone was cut at 302 ft. from its mouth and in driving north some gold-bearing quartz, heavily mineralized, was struck, from which the yield by dissolving was from 1 lb. to 1 lb. 10 oz. of gold per ton, with a promising red orefield about one foot thick and several feet wide. A trial crushing was made in October last of 70 tons of surface stuff broken and collected in this locality, which gave 150 ounces of suited gold, the equivalent of 3 dwts. 17 grains per ton; a result that may be considered good, when it is remembered that 70,000 tons of headings were crushed from January, 1897, to December, 1899, at an average yield of 1 dw. 4 grains per ton.

Exploitation is going on at other places to the north of Swah, and at Lira Valley, midway between Swah and Chindras, a big blow of stone crops in the gully. The places are all on the same range of hills, where is an almost continuous run for miles of old workings by the Simoes, the prospects of which seem to be very promising. In the Chindras Valley, a site for a camp was selected on account of its general position and probable development, and the European staff, as well as the native workmen, have been in occupation for some months. A great deal of energy has been displayed in prospecting this district, which has led to the discovery of heavily mineralized ore, assaying 3 dwts. 20 grains per ton, and subsequently, several fair prospects have been obtained, the highest giving 5 dwts. 5 grains of gold per ton. Extensive trenching has also been done, which appears to be the main line of reef, which is increasing in size with development, and the Mining Manager continues to write very hopefully of this district.

Of the two prospecting shafts in the Pangong Valley mentioned in the last report, the one at South Jalis proved disappointing, and has been abandoned; while that at Hill Gully will have to be given up, because of the water encountered, but another will be sunk at a point near Barney, where a former Manager, Mr. Blimey, proposed to sink, and this position, in the opinion of the present manager, is thought to be worth a trial.

On the hill found in the southern part of the Concession, and will have attention as soon as opportunity serves. The new Dan has been completed, and is a most substantial work. It has already stood the test, in December last, of a flood as heavy as any of those which have been known to come on the way to Singapore. The value of the old headings had dwindled down by repeated picking to 17 grains per ton and were becoming poorer every month, consequently too unprofitable for treatment.

Directors.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Thos. Howard and W. Kerfoot Houghton retire from the Board, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. D. Gillis has resigned his seat on the Board in view of his intended departure for Europe.

A meeting of the Accounts has been called by Mr. F. Henderson, and the Board recommends him for re-election.

R. CHATTERTON WILSON.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1902.

THE CANTON CUSTOMS.

This morning, information reaches us that the transfer of the Native Customs to the Imperial Maritime Customs duty took place at Canton on Monday last, but, as we already foreshadowed, the transfer is of the most formal description and is not calculated to benefit foreign traders to any appreciable extent. Preferential duties upon junk-borne cargoes will continue, and the business will be carried on substantially as if no change of supervision had occurred.

CANTON NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Canton, February 21.

The railway between Canton and Hankow will cover 750 English miles and pass through many important cities. There does not seem any disposition to hurry forward this work. It is commonly reported in Canton that a company calling itself the Chinese-American Railway Company has been formed to carry out this project. When once the work is fairly started, it is reckoned that fifty million dollars a year will be required to meet all the expenses, labour, material, &c. Interest on this sum will be paid at the rate of eight taels per cent per annum.

MINING IN THE KUK KONG DISTRICT.

The first efforts at mining in the Kuk Kong District have turned out well. An immense quantity of the ore (iron?) have been sent down to Canton, and the yield is said to be very high.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For three days in succession and twice every day the Nam Hoi and Pan U magistrates have been praying in the city temple for rain. Early on Thursday morning, a good shower of rain fell, but altogether insufficient. The delay in the rains is daily becoming a serious question. If it is important in Hongkong it is a thousand times more important here, where absolutely nothing is done in anticipation of a return of the Plague.

A native anti-foot-binding society is beginning to make itself heard. One of the Canton newspapers speaks of foot-binding as a barbarous custom, and reminds its readers of the Imperial edict against foot-binding towards the end of last year. In the opinion of the editor it will be just about as difficult to do away with this custom among women as it was to abolish opium writing in the examinations for men. Never mind, it is something to see that ideas are abroad, and they are bound to win in the long run if they are in accordance with truth.

The educational ferment in Canton goes on. There are all sort of schemes being continually brought forward. But, so far, none of them are very satisfactory.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honour A. G. W. J. Acting Chief Justice, and a Jury.)
Saturday, February 22.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Loi Chan and his wife, To Chin Hon, were charged with manslaughter, and pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled, namely:—A. Miller, J. Whitehead, G. M. Gutierrez, E. Blauk, H. Arnold, E. F. Gros and A. Well.

The Attorney General (Hon. W. Meik Goodman, K.C.) said the charge was one of manslaughter of a young child. The prisoner lived at Sunfai, near Castle Peak, and had two children, eleven and twelve years of age respectively. On 31st January last, Lance-Sergeant Grant, who was on duty there, was passing along when he observed a small basket in the ditch with something moving in it. On examination, he found it contained a small child. He covered it up and took it to the station, where it was cared for by two nannies but died next evening. When found, its head and body were in the basket and its limbs outside, and the only covering was a piece of rag with hair sticking out. Grant made inquiries in the village, and the father and mother of the infant, which was only ten days old, said they thought it was dead when they put it away. It was the practice in this unhygienic part of China (although only twenty miles from Hongkong) to put the bodies of infants under a month old away in this fashion without burial. On 28th January, the female prisoner was seen crying, and said that her child was dead, and a question for the jury was—How did the child manage to live for two days in the ditch? A 14-month-old son of the child, after death, said there were signs of convulsions, and that it would have died in any case.

Evidence was led, after which the jury retired.

The verdict was a unanimous verdict of guilty, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoners to nine months imprisonment with hard labour.

TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

FIRST, soak it in warm water to soften it, then rub it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood, and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily; rub vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the sun. As a general liniment for sprains, rheumatism, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by All Dealers. WATKINS LTD., General Agents.

I have great pleasure in recommending "Stearns' Wills" of God Liver Oil and consider it one of the best tonics I have taken.

Yours truly,
J. Bonhomme.

21 Albany Road, Cholon, Singapore.
Wholesale from A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., Hongkong.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

BY A. O. JONES.

(Of MacLaren's English Eleven.)

It seemed very strange to me that the attendance at the third test match in Adelaide was of so much importance, should be so small, but those who did attend did not appear to advantage, because the ground is very large, and a crowd does not look so well as on the Sydney or Melbourne Grounds. But the attendance of Adelaide was not what we have become used to, because even on the Saturday, when anything might have happened, there were only 15,000 present, which was less than half the Sydney attendance on a corresponding day, when the game was not nearly in such an interesting stage. Had a test match arrived at such a critical position on a Saturday in either Sydney or Melbourne I think there would have been a record attendance, but, considering that Adelaide is perhaps the smallest of the Australian cricketing capitals the attendances were distinctly good.

THE WICKET.

I wish now to say a word about the wicket. Our fellows were very disappointed with the wicket prepared for us in our first match in Australia. We were then told that for the test in Adelaide we would have one of the fastest and best wickets in Australia. Instead of that the wicket was never fast, and there were two or three spots at the river end where it was crumbling, and had there been a bowler on either side to take advantage of them the game would have been over much sooner. Personally, I think that Barnes was the only bowler on either side who had pace enough to take the full advantage of the wicket offered, but if Noble had been able to bowl his proper pace he would have troubled us badly. Barnes bowled only six overs in the match, when he twisted the ligaments behind the knee, and had to retire from the game. I think it is very improbable he will be able to bowl his proper pace again in Australia during this tour.

The third test match was undoubtedly one of the best in the series. Noble, Howell and Kelly were hurt before the game began, and it was certainly risky playing three men, any of whom might have broken down at any moment. Luckily, this did not happen, because Darling had enough bowlers at his command to enable him to rest the New South Wales pair.

Trumble's performance at the bowling crease was certainly one which said a lot for his power of endurance. In the first innings he bowled no less than 65 overs, and during the match 109. During all that time, he kept pegging away at his old length, and at no time was he easy to play. Besides his great performance with the ball, Trumble shared the triumph of the batting with Clem Hill. The game was easily within England's reach when Trumble began his great innings, but the tall Victorian went to the wickets with the idea of staying there, and except during the first over of Jessop's he did not look like getting out. In that first over, Trumble looked like being caught at the wickets, but after that he played such a fine innings that turned the game once more to Australia. Had we got Trumble early, I think the game would have been ours, and getting him quickly would have enabled us to play one of the most sensational finishes yet known in test matches.

A FEATURE OF THE MATCH.

One of the features of the match was the extraordinary batting of Hill. It seems to me that since Hill was in England he is playing a far more attractive game. He has far more strokes, and takes more risks. He has also some resources that a stroke player like him would get another batsman out. Judging from the way Hill forced the game in his first innings he evidently thought ruin was coming to spoil the wicket. I have never seen him more aggressive before.

It seems a funny thing to say that a batsman of Clem Hill's experience should entirely lose his head when approaching his century, but in his last three innings against us, which realised 98, 98, and 97, the same thing happened on each occasion. Once he got in the nineties, he appeared to be so anxious for a batsman who has got so many centuries. There should be very little difference between a score of 90 and 100, and yet every man places special value on three figures, and when Hill gets into the nineties he drops his strokes and cramps his game. Some people thought we should have given Hill a ball to get his hundred. If he would have retired as soon as he got the century nobody would have been better pleased than ourselves to see Hill get his three figures, but Hill has that fortunate, or unfortunate, habit that he never gets one hundred then he begins to go for the second. We all sympathise with Hill, and had he got his double century it would have been a performance that would have occupied a unique place in the annals of cricket.

Trumble appeared to more advantage in this match against us than previously during the tour. When he began his innings with Hill he played quietly, with the idea of playing himself in while Hill was doing the scoring. When he got going, however, he scored at a tremendous pace, and his square-cut was a beautiful stroke to watch. It was indeed unfortunate for him to be run out when he was going so well, but it was one of those misunderstandings which will always occur in cricket. It was fortunate for us that Trumper got out, because he and Hill had thoroughly mastered the attack, and were putting on runs from almost every ball.

DARLING BREAKS DOWN OPPOSITION.

It is a wonderful thing how little sympathy the public has for a cricket

who is out of form. Darling's experience in Adelaide was one of the best examples of this. When he started his second innings there was a lot of unnecessary chaff, but when he got going adversaries changed into friends, and Darling was loudly applauded. There can be little doubt that Darling's wonderful defensive partnership with Trumble won the game for Australia. Darling is one of the few batsmen who can suit his action to circumstances, but though formerly we have seen him as one of the best forcing batsmen, yet on this occasion he adopted exactly the opposite tactics, and played safe cricket.

Syd Gregory played his best innings this tour against us at Adelaide, his 55 runs coming from batting which, looking at his 152 against South Australia, shows he has again struck form. Now, that he is batting well again there is no doubt, not even Hill, more likely to get runs in the two remaining tests than Gregory.

Darling justified his selection, and there can be no doubt he is going to be a useful cricketer for Australia.

MacLaren and Hayward gave the English side a wonderful start, this partnership only realising five less than the first test in Sydney. It looked long odds on a first wicket record being put up, when a misunderstanding took place which cost the English captain his wicket. MacLaren cut the ball to Trumper at third man. Hayward called MacLaren for a run, but the English captain hesitated. Seeing Hayward had reached so far MacLaren tried to reach the opposite crease, but Trumper returned the ball to Trumble, and MacLaren was easily run out. MacLaren was playing one of his best innings, and his placing on the leg side was the admiration of everybody.

SOME FEATURES OF THE ENGLISHMEN'S PLAY.

There is no doubt this run-out upset Hayward, as he never played with the same confidence afterwards. When he was 90 he walked out to play one of Noble's. He just touched the ball, which rebounded from Kelly's hands on to the wickets.

Quinn played a wonderfully defensive game, and is remarkable how a man of his height keeps the ball down. The fielders were swarming all round him, but that fact did not seem to bother him. He got most of his runs on the leg side, but though the Australian captain tried to stop that stroke Quinn's placing of the ball there was only second to MacLaren's. Quinn looked set for a big score, until Kelly made a great catch.

Braund has always been a thorn in the Australian's side. In England he headed the batting averages against them, and with his bowling he practically won the first test in Sydney. Though he has played many fine innings against Australia, that at Adelaide was perhaps his best. Braund is one of England's most beautiful bats to watch, the only better being Paley, Braund's clubmate, whom I think the prettiest bat in the world.

Both Noble and Howell were laid up, but Darling was lucky to have such men as Trumble, McLeod, and Armstrong to allow the crack pair a spell. The Englishmen went into the field with practically only three bowlers, Barnes, Blythe, and Braund, an accident having laid up Barnes after he had bowled but a few overs, and he had to retire. Blythe was also a cripple, as he was suffering from his old injury to his hand.

Barnes' accident was a great misfortune to us, as I am certain he would have been the most dangerous bowler on either side. The few overs he bowled showed that he was hitting the weak spot at the river end, and he was the only one who had sufficient pace to take advantage of it.

GUNN'S SUCCESS.

But with Barnes away Gunn came along with his best bowling performance in Australia. Many good judges in England thought Gunn would be the most successful bowler in the team on Australian wickets, but until this match he never struck form, and could get neither his proper pace nor length. His five for 76 was really a good performance, and luck was all against him, MacLaren missed Duff, and I missed Hill, both of Gunn, who up to lunch had taken no wickets for 50 runs.

It is a most exceptional thing nowadays for a man to bowl with bat and ball, and in this match it was Braund's turn with the bat. After a man has made a century he cannot be expected to bowl too well, but the Adelaide wicket was never fast enough for him, and the getting set were heart-breaking for the big break bowler.

Blythe's hand was so bad that he was only using it when it became absolutely necessary, but Jessop bowled splendidly. Owing to illness, he has not bowled his pace for three seasons, but he got some of it back at Adelaide, and was one of the most dangerous bowlers of our side. I have referred to Trumble's bowling, but Noble and Howell did their work well. Had Noble been able to bowl his length he would have been very dangerous, but I did not think Darling bowled Howell enough at the river end. Howell was bowling a bit short, and would have been more likely to have found that spot than anybody on the Australian side.

A REMARKABLE MATCH.

The match on the whole was a remarkable one, because it changed so much from side to side. The Australians are to be congratulated for pulling the game out of the fire, and their success is due chiefly to the dogged pluck of Darling and Trumble, two veterans at the game, who also had Hill's batting to assist them. The fielding on both sides was not as keen as in the previous tests, and the running between the wickets was poor, no less than five men being run out. Several catches were missed, but that was due probably to the light, which is certainly more glaring than on any other ground in Australia.

There was one unfortunate incident in the game. MacLaren took a fast catch in the slips of Gregory. All the fields

men thought Gregory was out, but the New South Wales captain had a strong opinion the other way, and Crockett, our umpire, decided in his favour. The game was a very pleasant one, except that one section of the crowd indulged too much in unnecessary remarks. This was carried to such an extent that Noble once refused to deliver a ball in protest.

The game was fought out in the best of spirit, and it was a most pleasant one. It justifies my previous opinion that we want a fast, hard wicket to give us a chance, because it will break down the bowling, but if Barnes is to be absent from our side I don't think England will have much chance in the two remaining tests unless the unexpected happens.

A. O. JONES.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 24th FEBRUARY, 1902, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1902.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE - No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE EOTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, on FRIDAY, the 28th Instant, at 8.30 for 9.00 p.m. precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, February 21, 1902.

THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 13, Despatch Area, on THURSDAY, the 4th of March, 1902, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1901, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th February to the 4th of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. GASKELL, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 21, 1902.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1901, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th Instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GEO. L. TOMLIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 7, 1902.

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CITY OF MANILA.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received by the Board of Health for the Philippine Islands and City of Manila, up to 10 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1901, and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th Instant to the 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GEO. L. TOMLIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 7, 1902.

TWELVE THOUSAND (12,000) PINE BUCKETS

to be delivered on the following dates in the quantities specified and strictly in accordance with the Plans and Specifications furnished by the Board of Health:

500 Buckets ... on March 24th, 1902
500 Buckets ... on April 15th, 1902
2,000 Buckets ... on May 17th, 1902
2,000 Buckets ... on June 8th, 1902
7,000 Buckets ... on July 17th, 1902

An additional Bid is requested for PAIS made of such other wood or design as the Bidder may choose to furnish, and in one such other wood or design is accepted, such sample will take the place of the original specifications.

The additional cost for Case-hardening the Bolts and Handles is also requested. Each Bidder shall furnish a sample of the checks he proposes to furnish, and a certified check for ten per cent of the amount of bid together with his Sealed Proposals, and no Bid will be entertained which does not strictly comply with these conditions.

Each Bid will be in a sealed envelope, and the envelope be plainly marked with the word "Bucket."

The Board of Health for the Philippine Islands reserves the right to reject any or all Bids.

Drawings, Specifications, and other Information will be furnished by Dr. F. A. MACHAM, Chief Health Inspector for the Philippine Islands and City of Manila, at the Honorary Office, Hongkong.

Manila, P.I., February 4, 1902.

To-day's Advertisements

PONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m., near the Fountain, opposite the City Hall, SEVERAL WALES and CHINA PONIES (including many Winners at the recent Race Meeting).

Particulars as per Catalogue which will be issued the morning of the Sale.

HUGHES & ROUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 22, 1902.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Appointed Messrs. DARTLY & CO. Sub-Agents for the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY for Hongkong.

H. HERBERT HORSEY, Gen. Trunk Manager for the East.

Hongkong, February 22, 1902.

TO LET.

14 EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO. LTD.

No. 8 QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, February 22, 1902.

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship THALES, Captain ROSSON, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 25th Feb., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, February 22, 1902.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship RUBI, Captain R. W. ARMOUR, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent Accommodation provided by this Steamer. She is fitted throughout with the Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, February 22, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Lightning, having arrived from the above Ports, consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once at Consignees risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 25th Inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, February 22, 1902.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY AN

ÆRATED WATERS.

Sole Makers of CINCCHONA TONIC and CLARADE.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
66. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Miscellaneous.
Goods per Ballroom and cleared at 4 p.m., this date subject to rent.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.
Meeting.

Notes:—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., at the Company's Offices.

Auctions
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, at Mr. G. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

General Memoranda.

Wednesday, February 26:—
9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

Friday, February 28:—
9 p.m.—Meeting of Robin Mark Lodge, Transfer Books of The Hongkong & Shanghai Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 4th March, inclusive.

Saturday, March 1:—
Noon. Meeting of Shareholders of The National Bank of China, Ltd., at the Bank Premises.

Noon. Meeting of Shareholders of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at the Company's Offices.

Noon. Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at the Company's Offices.

Thursday, March 6:—
11.30 a.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at the Company's Offices.

12.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., at the Company's Offices.



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As supplied to Imperial and Royal
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Per 2 Dozen Pints ... 50

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 3.55 p.m.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

COUNT Tolstoy has taken occasion, again and again, to condemn patriotism as a vice. Each man's desire for the predominance of his own country is supposed to lead to the murder of man by man in war. It would be almost as misleading to say that each man's preference for the feeding of his own family was the fruitful cause of burglaries. Love of one's own country is an extension of family affection, which, in its turn, is an extension of the love of self, an instinct of which it would be unjust to predicate any moral character, exactly as we do not ask whether hunger be a virtue or a sin. Love of self may develop into selfishness, family affection may lead to the injury of others, and patriotism may be warped to the encouragement of aggression. But, for all this, a sane man can no more help loving his country than he can avoid loving his children or himself. Had Tolstoy studied the effect of patriotism in happier lands than Russia, where the virtue is regarded as the prerogative of the military and bureaucratic classes, he would have found that it is militarism, not patriotism, that is the enemy. England has been for centuries free from the blatant Thuggism exemplified in the recent cases of Mr. Kipling. Our people kill as courageously and effectively as others, and as an unfriendly statesman told the Reichstag the other day, they know how to die, but we make no secret of the fact that we do not like killing. It is not more greedy commercialism of a nation of shopkeepers that would rather keep people alive and sell them something, but an honest and wholesome dislike of violence and bloodshed. No Briton boasts of the exploits of Raleigh and Cromwell in Ireland.

It is different on the Continent of Europe, where every nation prizes military glory as its proudest possession. Great Britain, and for that matter the entire empire of all the Britains, stands aloof from all this. Her attitude is not that of haughty isolation, for all races are heartily welcomed to her markets, but we do stand aloof from the internecine feuds that are the guiding principles of Continental Foreign Offices. She dwells among her own people, and asks naught of king or captain of the host. Unhappily, this attitude is an unnatural one, because one of unstable equilibrium. No nation lives on itself, and even Great Britain—

That precious gem set in the silver sea, Which serves it in the office of a wall Or of a meat defensive to a house— is sure to have friends, and even more certain to have enemies.

Within the last few months it has become plain that some Continental races have no love for us. This is not an inference from the gutter press of any one country alone, but obvious from the words that statesmen and politicians have been permitted to utter. These who have reached middle age remember apprehensively that a similar thing preceded the Franco-German war of 1870. It is not merely the dislike of ourselves that we know to exist throughout the Continent that necessitates our walking most warily.

Their quarrels and individualistic aspirations among themselves weigh heavily. Are we prepared to abandon the old axiom that the Mediterranean is an English lake? If not, we must watch the not improbable rapprochement between Italy and France. This would strain the Triple Alliance to breaking point, if our neighbours should once persuade themselves that Russia would make such a demonstration in the Balkan peninsula and in Armenia as would prevent the Sultan from sending an army of any size into North Africa to check further Algerian or Tunisian aggressions. We may be sure that France has not forgotten Fashoda, and only the bad budgets of the Continent has kept diplomatists civil. We have had (and for a while shall have) unpleasant budgets of our own. But we fear nothing. Never was the Empire more solid, and the hope of our enemies that we are to be weakened by heavy taxation and the disruptive force of factions will prove fallacious. The country can still pay its way and knows its own mind; and when this is so, Come the four quarters of the world, And we will meet them. Naught shall make us run. If England to itself will prove but true.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
Notes by the Way.
H.M.S. Aurora left Singapore for Plymouth on the 14th inst.

The Dallas Company is highly praised by our Shanghai contemporaries.

The Daily Mail states that King Edward will visit Cannes on March 15.

It is officially reported that plague is increasing in Mauritius, despite all efforts to check it.

It is stated that electric trains will probably begin running at Calcutta in April.

In view of the departure of the French Mail, the Criminal Sessions will not meet till eleven o'clock on Monday.

The British submarine boat built at Harrow-on-Ussure has done a satisfactory trial. Her speed averaged 10 knots per hour.

The British subjects in Meiji are reported to have sent a congratulatory telegram to the Governor of the Ken on hearing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Out of 104 rats which were destroyed at Brisbane on the 25th inst., none was plague infected. It is rumored, however, that plague was found in a batch caught in the previous week.

The *Kobe Herald* says:—Among the passengers by the *Gauche* was Colonel C. Kitchener, a brother of Lord Kitchener. He is on his way to Hongkong to see his son, who is on the battleship *Goliath*.

Mr. Rutherford, the newly-appointed Managing Director of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, arrived at Singapore by the H.A.L. *Kiautschou* on the 13th inst., and was met at the Wharf by the Directors and Officials of the Company.

An 'Old Volunteer' writes to the *Japan Mail* suggesting the formation of a corps of Volunteers now that an Anglo-Japanese alliance has been formed. He thinks there are lots of young Britons who would jump at the idea.

Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, in a letter to the newspapers, states that Canada is anxious to develop the Inter-Imperial trade. He invites inquiries, and offers publications in order to stimulate business.

Music at Hongkong Hotel.
By kind permission of, Lieut.-Col. Baillie and Officers, the band of the 2nd Bombay Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel this (Saturday) evening, from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Selection:—'San Toy'.....James Cornet Solo.....'My Pretty Jane'.....Knapley Solo.....'The Colonel'.....Bucassani Solo.....'The Gaiety'.....Gouldrey Solo.....'Der Engel Lied'.....Bucassani Solo.....'Oster Song'.....Gouldrey Solo.....'God Save the King'.

Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club.
The annual meeting of the Y. A. R. C. was held on the 7th inst. Mr H. C. Litchfield, President, was in the chair. The ballot for officers and Committee resulted as follows:—President: Mr H. C. Litchfield; Captain: Mr F. J. Hall; Secretary: Mr H. E. Hayward; Treasurer: Mr H. A. Poole. The members of the Committee were elected as follows: Messrs. M. Schellenberg, W. Gouldrey, and F. Lammert, Messrs. O. Strone and C. Thwaites being. The Chairman intimated that he had reason to think that Mr Thwaites did not wish to serve again. As Chairman he had a vote, which he gave in favour of Mr Strone.

The New Mail Service.
At next meeting of the Legislative Council (says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 14th inst.), notice will be given of a motion to be brought forward: (1) For a subsidy of \$30,000 per annum to the B. I. Co. for three years, in consideration of their guaranteeing to carry a homeward mail by a steamer leaving Singapore at 5 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays, i.e., the week following the P. & O. mail; (2) for raising the Colony's contribution to the Penang Mail and Cooles subsidy from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Considerable satisfaction has been already expressed at the institution of the regular homeward service to alternate with the P. & O. What is now wanted is a regular outward service, also via Negapatam and Penang. The people of the Northern Settlement have been frequently getting their English mail (on French mail weeks) sooner than we have in Singapore. This is mainly due to the irregularity of the outward French mail. If the British India Co. would put in a couple of fast steamers from Penang to Singapore, calling at Port Swettenham, as rumour has already said the Company intends to do, we might dispense with the French mail service from England.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Hongkong Christian Union.

The usual weekly prayer meeting will be held on Monday evening, at 5.15, in the Room of the Union, 13 Devonshire Road. W. J. Anstey, Esq. will preside. All Christians are cordially invited.

Dragoon Killed by a Child.

A London telegram says:—Some Dragoon guards were skirmishing in the Harrold district, Orange River Colony, when a Boer boy, aged six years, approached, and suddenly producing a revolver mortally wounded a private.

Opening of Northern Ports.

The *Shanghai Times* publishes a telegram from Tientsin, dated the 13th inst., as follows:—It is considered that the Peiho will be open for navigation by the 20th February (spring-tide). The ice cleared almost entirely a few days ago, but partly closed in again.

The Trouble at Fa-Yun.

Whereas the situation at Fa-Yun, where the Berlin Mission station was destroyed, is not improving. On the contrary, it may be said that the situation is becoming more complicated owing to the determination of the French authorities to afford protection to the natives responsible for the destruction of the mission. It was reported at first that these men had adopted the Roman Catholic faith as a subterfuge, relying on the protection of the French authorities to wreak their vengeance on their unoffending Protestant brethren. If the French interfere in this case between the Chinese Government and its own subjects, the situation becomes a serious one for others than the Protestant missionaries at work in Kwangtung, and the sooner a clear understanding is arrived at regarding French pretensions in the adjacent Province the better it will be for other parties. The German missionaries, Rev. W. Rhein, and Rev. M. Bahr, have returned to Fa-Yun.

The 'Knight Companion' Wreck.

The *Japan Herald* understands from Japanese sources that Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. and the insurance companies interested in the wrecked *Knight Companion* have made arrangements for native divers to save the cargo at the price of fifty sen a bale of cotton and twenty sen per bag of flour. This means that the contractor is to supply divers, boats, divers, and also pay landing charges at Katsura while the sum of ten sen extra will be paid per bale, if the latter be brought to Yokohama. The above arrangement, it is added, is based on the assumption that there is no foreign salvage company in Yokohama. Capt. Tipples has gone to Katsura in connection with this matter. Divers are now working on the cargo. Appraisers of the above, a local wrecker assumes the *Japan Herald* there is a foreign salvage company in Yokohama, but that it could not undertake to save cotton at fifty sen per bale. He considered that 10 per cent. of the value of the cotton would be a legitimate charge, and as a bale of cotton is worth yen 110 or more the rate of salvage can be easily worked out. Still if the Japanese can make the business pay at the prices above quoted, no one can reasonably blame them for undercutting foreign rivals.

Disastrous Fires.

This morning, at three o'clock, the Central Fire Brigade were summoned to a fire which had broken out at No. 330 Queen's Road West, occupied by Ma Yau Shung as a medicine shop. Unfortunately, the fire had got a considerable hold before the Brigade got intimation, and when they did arrive on the scene, it was found that they would have to take water from the harbour. The result was that four houses were completely gutted before the house was in proper operation, and other two had become ignited. The fire brigade worked with a will, and succeeded in subduing the flames before much further damage was done. The fire originated in the ground floor of No. 300, and, aided by the inflammable nature of the material, spread rapidly to a baker's shop and coal's boarding house at No. 302, a spirit shop and family house at Nos. 304 and 306, and a house at No. 73 First Street, all of which were entirely destroyed. The total damage is estimated at \$30,000. The Commercial Union being implicated to the extent of \$5,500, and Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. and the Fok On Company to the extent of \$16,000. How the fire originated is, up to the present, a mystery. At eight o'clock, the alarm bell again rang, and the firemen who had not left the smouldering ruins of the previous fire proceeded to No. 73, Torsean Street, where another outbreak had taken place. The scene of the conflagration was an oil store, and the building was entirely gutted from top to bottom. The damage is again considerable, and the case is unknown.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A J. SNEEL wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Gammer-lain's Cilio, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and took pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." He sends a testimonial to Messrs. H. N. Y. S. & Co. This remedy is for sale by All Dealers; Watson & Co., General Agents.

TELEGRAMS.

[CHINA MAIL SPECIAL SERVICE.]

NEWS FROM PEKING.

AN IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SHANGHAI, February 22.

To-morrow, the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor will receive in audience, Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs; Bishop Favier, the Roman Catholic Bishop of North China; and M. Pokotilow, the Manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Peking.

COREAN AFFAIRS.

RUSSIAN MINISTER DEMANDS CONCESSIONS.

Pak Chae-sun, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Corea, and the friend of Japan, has retired. He has been appointed to represent Corea in the new Korean Legation at Peking.

M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister in Corea, has made a formal demand for mining concessions in Corea for Baron Gamsburg.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Shanghai Municipality intends to be up to date in the matter of electric fans. Might not the Hongkong Government take a hint, and order the introduction of electric desks and overhead fans for the principal offices and the law courts? The cost should not be more than the Government pays at present for punkahs and punkah coolies, and the service would be more under control and more efficient in every respect. Perhaps it is too much to expect such a revolution in Hongkong!

Cecil and Sutton's Entertainers.

After a long vacation, the Theatre Royal will again be thrown open to the public on Wednesday evening next. The attraction is to be the Cecil and Sutton's Entertainers, consisting of fourteen picked artists, from England, America, and Australia, who have been drawing crowded houses for weeks in Manila. A reference to our advertising columns will give details of the nature of the entertainment, which is to be furnished, and, from the reports that have reached us from Manila and Singapore, we think we are justified in assuring patrons of the show value for their money.

Destructive Fire at Foochow.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 18th inst. says:—The fire seen to be raging about halfway between Nantai and the City on Sunday night last was at Dr Kneen's house at Ponnang. It broke out about eleven o'clock, and completely destroyed the building and its contents. The alarm of the family may be imagined with such a catastrophe happening at such an hour. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The hospital, near adjoining, escaped, but this was looted, the soldiers set to protect the property being powerless to suppress the mob of thieves. It is understood that the property was partially insured.

Divorce.

In the Yokohama Chiu Saibunsho on the 13th inst., before Judge Kato, the case of Dr Gillmore Smith v. Mrs. Ida Smith, in which the former prays for a divorce, was resumed. Defendant obtained a divorce from the High Court of California and an order for a partition of property belonging to the parties. Mr. Masujima appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Akizawa for defendant. The case was adjourned till March 13. After the termination of the above case the claim brought by Mrs. Ida Smith against Dr. Smith for an equal partition of property belonging to them was heard. Counsel for defendant asked the Court to dismiss the case. This case also was adjourned till March 13.

Interport Football.

The annual football match—Kobe v. Yokohama—was played at Kobe on the 15th inst., and resulted in a draw—one goal all. The teams were:—
Kobe—Goal, C. H. Lightfoot; backs, Evans and Green (captain); half-backs, James, Thompson, and (vacant) forwards, Leaverland, Clarke, Headlett, Briggs, and Weed.

Yokohama—Goal, E. Poyers; backs, Mason and E. H. Kirby; half-backs, Firth, Fiedley (captain), and Jeffrey; forwards, Drummond, J. E. Moss, Strone, H. W. Kirby, and R. Smith.

H. W. Kirby scored first for Yokohama, and Briggs equalised for Kobe in the second period. The game is reported to have been above the average of interport matches. In theories of fourteen matches since 1888, Kobe has won on five occasions, and Yokohama six, leaving three drawn. Kobe has scored 16 goals. In all to Yokohama's 2, only upon two occasions (Kobe in 1888 and Yokohama in 1894) has the losing team won.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

AMERICA AND THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, 20th February, 1902.

The text has been published at Washington of a strong American Note sent to the Russian and Chinese Governments on the 1st instant. It declares that the grant to any corporation of exclusive mining, railroad, or other privileges in Manchuria will be a breach of treaties, which America will view with the gravest concern.

[With reference to the above message, it may be noted from a London telegram, dated 27th ult., Dr. Morrison the Peking correspondent of the Times, states that that clause in the Manchurian treaty with Russia giving Russia exclusive railway and mining privileges in Manchuria has been eliminated, and in that form the treaty will be shortly signed by China. China also, Dr. Morrison states, will simultaneously sign a separate secret agreement with Russia granting the Russo-Chinese Bank preferential railway, mining, industrial, and commercial privileges in Manchuria. China thus saves 'face' by the fiction that the bank is partly a Chinese institution.—E.O., C.M.]

GERMANY AND THE FAR EAST.

The Committee of the Reichstag has rejected the vote for the forces in China by 51 million marks, and has rejected the vote of a million marks for warships in the Orient.

LONDON, 20th February, 1902.

RUSSIA AND THE NEW-CROWN CUSTOMS.

Lord Grantham says that Russia has stated her intention of restoring the Customs at Newchwang to the Imperial Chinese Administration as soon as circumstances permit, and that the British Government has no reason to question the good faith of this declaration.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Lord Grantham, on behalf of the Government, declined to be drawn into a statement regarding the steps that may be taken, or not taken, to give effect to the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Japan.

[FROM JAPANESE SOURCES.]

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

TOKYO, February 14.

The American President has sent a telegraphic despatch to the Japanese Government warmly congratulating it on the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

THE COLOMBIAN REBELLION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The *Liberator* (formerly reported sunk) has recaptured, and has captured the Colombian warship *Crespo* after a fierce engagement.

[SHANGHAI TIMES SERVICE.]

THE BRITISH NAVAL BUDGET.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The British naval estimates provide for four vessels of a totally new type, called 'Scouts,' of exceptional speed; also four submarine torpedo boats.

THE SLIGHT TO TIENTSIN.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 15.

General O'Moore Creagh, in response to the universal protest against the injustice of omitting to add to the China Expedition medal any special class denoting the siege of Tientsin, has sent despatches to the home authorities setting forth the facts of the case.

RUSSIAN TOWN DESTROYED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Russian town of Shenakha has been totally destroyed by an earthquake, and a large number of people killed on the spot. The survivors, digging among the ruins of the town, have unearthed over three hundred dead bodies already, and thousands more are still buried under the masses of debris.

[Shenakha is a town of Russian Caucasus, on the Tigris River, 63 miles W. by N. of Baku, with silk manufactures. It was known to Ptolemy and the Greek geographers as Simakhia, and was subsequently for centuries the capital of the Tartar Khans of Shirvan, but was destroyed by Nadir Shah in 1742. Nevertheless it was soon rebuilt, but was overwhelmed by an earthquake in 1859, and a second time in 1872. Pop. 28,345.]

RIOTING IN TRIESTE.

In Trieste the labourers at the Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s establishment, numbering several thousands, went on strike, and a general 'sympathetic' strike of all workmen in the town was declared. Rioting followed, and the troops had to be called out to clear the streets and restore order. A pitched battle ensued, and the soldiers shot down a mass of rioters, killing a dozen and wounding thirty more.

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In dealing with what may be only a slight cough will often avert some very serious illness.

STEARNS' COUGH CURE.

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Hongkong, September 21, 1901. 1558

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Hongkong, November 1, 1901. 2221

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COPPER PIPES, GAS TUBING,
ANCHORS & CHAINS,
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Hongkong, October 3, 1899. 1902

AMERICAN SYSTEM

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DENTISTRY.

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Hongkong, July 3, 1901. 1537

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Hongkong, March 31, 1900. 738

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Shanghai:—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " "

" 12 " 4 " "

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1902. 230

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 3, 1900. 1517

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £324,374.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:

CHAN KIN SHAN, Esq., C. EWENS, Esq., CHOW TUNG SHAN, Esq., J. T. LAUREN, Esq.

Chief Manager:—

Geo. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%.

Hongkong, March 18, 1901. 117

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

PAID UP £502,500

RESERVE FUND £40,000

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 Months 4 1/2 %

" 6 " 3 1/2 %

" 3 " 2 1/2 %

J. THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 1, 1901. 554

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000

RESERVE FUND " 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

TOKYO, KIOKI, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:—

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, The Union Bank of London, Limited.

HONGKONG BRANCH—Interest allowed.

On Current Account at the Rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months, 5% per annum.

On fixed deposits for 6 months, 4% per annum.

On fixed deposits for 3 months, 3% per annum.

TARO HOSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, January 21, 1902. 589

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12th NOVEMBER, 1895.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Tls. 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

CANTON, CHEFOO, CHINKING, CHUANGING, HANKOW.

THE BANK PURCHASES and receives for Collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the Rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 Months 3 1/2 %

" 6 " 4 " "

" 12 " 5 " "

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, January 15, 1901. 1970

Banks.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$100 Tls. 5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, TIENTSIN.

BERLIN, HANKOW, TIENTSIN (KIAUTSICHU).

LONDON BANKERS:—

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Union Bank of London, Ltd.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Interest allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received on terms which may be found on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. SCHUTTLER, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, December 12, 1901. 296

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £500,000

RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 1/2 %

" 6 " 3 1/2 %

" 3 " 2 1/2 %

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager.

Hongkong, July 9, 1901. 846

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

(AMERICAN BANK).

Established 1864.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, U.S. \$2,000,000 Gold

SURPLUS & UN

